

2s 6d per share on the primary company. This dividend will require a sum of £25,078 10s, and a balance will of £12,625, 0s to be carried over.



## New Advertisements.

List of Letters—Anno  
Notice—W. A. Clark  
Vigilance Committee Meeting—E. Jackson.  
Meeting of Parliament—R. L. Munro  
Farm for Sale—Ashton & MacNeill  
The "Leader" newspaper  
Train Line—Newmarket.  
MAYNOR SOUTH.  
Accommodation Train - - - 8.45 a.m.  
Mail Train - - - 2.45 p.m.  
MAYNOR NORTH.  
Mail Train - - - 9.30 a.m.  
Accommodation Train - - - 4.40 p.m.

## Agents for "New Era."

Aurora, - - - Mr. JAMES LLOYD.  
Kitchener, - - - SETH ASHTON.  
London, - - - J. J. PRINCE.  
Nobleton, - - - SAMUEL MACBETH.  
Sharon, - - - G. STOKES.  
Holland Landing, - - - J. TERRY.  
Queensville, - - - J. M. REEVE.  
Georgetown, - - - W. L. CARR.  
Guelph and Sutton, - - - R. H. MOORE.  
Oakville, - - - JAMES WEIR.  
Pine Orchard, - - - M. WILSON.  
Leamington, - - - W. H. McKAY.  
Stouffville, - - - DA. PEARCE.  
Newmarket, - - - MR. HUNTER, P. M.  
Windsor, - - - SMITH, P. M.

Subscribers in the various localities would confer a favor by remitting, through our authorized Agents, or direct to us, the amounts now due, and also for the forthcoming volume.

## The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday Jan. 14, 1859.

## General Summary.

The newly elected Council of King held their first meeting at Water's Inn, Lindsay, on the 17th inst., so we are informed by the Clerk.

A meeting of the Reform Vigilance Committee takes place at the Eagle Hotel, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock p. m. See advertisement.

A meeting of the County Ag. Society takes place at the Railroad Hotel to-morrow (Saturday) at one o'clock p. m. We hope to see a general attendance.

A Tea Meeting takes place in the Methodist Chapel, on Wednesday evening next, the 19th inst., in aid of the funds of the Sabbath School. A number of talented speakers have been invited, and a good choir will be in attendance.

Space will not permit us to give a lengthened report of the School meeting in Newmarket, this week. Several candidates were proposed, but declined the honor; finally Messrs Wm Trent and T. Rapar were chosen to succeed Messrs Robinson and Hughes.

We are pleased to note that at a recent Examination by the Board of Land Surveyors, a diploma was granted to Mr. Arthur Boulbee, of Newmarket, brother of Alfred Boulbee, Esq., Banister, &c., of this place.

A question for debate next Monday by our newly elected Village, "Papas—Who will be Rector for 1859?" As the office is considered a lucrative one, it is expected the debate will be spirited. Admission free. Front seats reserved for the reporter.

Last Sunday night and Monday morning the coldest weather was experienced known in this section for eleven years. At midnight, the mercury thermometer was useless inasmuch as they congealed; at 4 a. m., Monday, eight degrees below zero.

During the week we have received several Marriage notices, but not having come properly authenticated, we must decline their publication. For instance—one from J. C. B. Brownville. The letter bears no date, the Ceremony who married the happy twain is not given, &c. We cannot publish such notices unless they come authenticated.

Our correspondent "Senex" takes us to task for publishing so many communications about local matters. But, friend Senex, how can we do otherwise? Take any other course, and we are charged with stifling public opinion. An Editor must either read on the girdle, or burn on the coals! However, we hope the evil will be lessened—at least for ten months to come. We always expect to have fun here when electing our "city" fathers.

We are deeply indebted to the various proprietors of stores in the village whose kindly forwarded Christmas and New Year's presents. Depend upon it, we shall not forget you during the year. We are also under obligations to Mr. Wm. Bishop for a quantity of Elderberry Wine. Many thanks. It is a prime article: we wonder the temperance community do not take the trouble to manufacture more of this pleasant and beautiful beverage.

The Leader states that throughout the County the Clear Gilt has made an attempt to elect their "political friends to the Mayoralty of the various Cities and Towns of the Province, at the late Municipal Election, and instances Hamilton where that party failed, and endeavored to make considerable capital out of it; but he says very little about the significant defeat of Municipalists in Toronto—the Metropolitan City of Upper Canada. Messrs. Boulton and Bowers were both Ministerial supporters, and yet Mr. Wilson polled a large majority over both put together. What about it?

We omitted to make mention last week of the very excellent Concert given on New Year's Eve, by the Newmarket Brass Band, led by the Newmarket Glee Club and Quodette Band. We never heard the Band play with so much artistic skill and harmony—each member performing his part excellently. Messrs. Waite, Butler and Elvige, too, did themselves great credit, and were repeatedly cheered, by the masterly manner in which they performed and sang their respective parts. We can but congratulate Mr. Bishop and the other members of the Band upon the success of the entertainment, and only regret so few of our citizens, comparatively speaking, were present to enjoy the rich musical treat provided. And when we take into consideration the fact that the people generally are fond of music, no wonder so few are to be found ready to encourage those who contribute so much to their pleasure and gratification. On another occasion, we hope the people of Newmarket will show their willingness to encourage home talent, skill and industry by a larger attendance.

## Meeting of Parliament.

Parliament is announced to meet, for the despatch of business on Saturday the 20th inst.; but notwithstanding this is the case, the Cabinet still remains disorganized. The very fact of the Session being opened on Saturday denotes weakness, and Ministers no doubt, wait the Sabbath following to buy, barter and trade for support. Some rumor is now busy with the Inspector General's name, who, it is said, is desirous of following in the wake of the late Commissioner of Public Works, viewing as he does the fate of the present Administration. Taking the existing state of things into consideration, and the unwillingness of the Leader to say much in favor of the Government, we believe a dissolution of Parliament to be imminent; and would advise the country to be prepared. Of the result of an appeal to the people, we have nothing to fear. The friends of good Government are, no doubt, ready to deal a decisive blow to misrule and mock legislation in this Province, when ever an opportunity offers.

Notwithstanding every effort has been made, by Government supporters at least, in this constituency, since last election, to charge the current of popular feeling; yet we believe in case of an election, the Liberal Party will be able to return their nominees by 1000 or 1500 majority. There is not the slightest shadow of a doubt of this, and if we can judge by our exchanges, the Province generally entertains views quite antagonistic to the views and policy of the present administration.

Until the last two or three years, those journals, East and West, considered Government Organs, usually foreshadowed the policy and measures of the Ministry they supported, but in the year of grace 1859, only one question is even hinted at, viz: the Seat of Government. Is this all the compensation or return to the people of Canada for high salaries and increased taxation? Is this the result of several months' labor by men sworn to protect the best interests of the country? "On this question," quoth the organs, "The Ministry will stand or fall." The Premier, true to his character and race, seeks to screen himself and his colleagues behind Royalty: makes a boast of his mock loyalty, and cries—"you are insulting Her Majesty." "Robbery," shouts the organs, and by means of this clap-net, they expect to obtain a verdict of approval from the people's representatives.

It may be asked with this species of mock-legislation and manœuvring succeed? No doubt it will with paid hirelings and speculating sycophants; but the honest Representatives of the people will readily see through the shuffling. Let an appeal to the country follow, and the result will tell a tale that will shake the Ministerial wigwag from the centre to the circumference. Even the Leader begins to stagger for another port; but the modest Colonist still clings tenaciously to his cry of loyalty and blood! It will avail them but little, however; but the country should be prepared, so as not to be taken by surprise.

## North York Branch Ag. Society.

The Annual Meeting of the above Society took place at the Railroad Hotel, Newmarket, on Saturday last. The President, Mr. A. N. Gamble, in the Chair.

After the adoption of the Secretary's and Treasurer's Report, the following officers were elected: Mr. Alfred Stevens, President. Mr. John Randall, Vice President. Mr. E. Jackson, Secy and Treas. DIRECTORS: Messrs. J. S. Wilkin, John Rogers, John Black, J. Ironsides, S. Don, T. L. Heacock, S. Roundhouse, O. Chappell and Jared Lloyd. On motion of Mr. Alfred Stevens, seconded by Mr. Samuel Trent, it was—Resolved—That in future all Premiums not drawn on or before the next Annual Meeting after they have been awarded will be forfeited, and said premium money will be therefor revert to the funds of the Society: this rule to be added to the bills or notices announcing any exhibition of this Society.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, seconded by Mr. Wallis, the Treasurer was authorized and instructed to pay \$10 to the County Treasurer, in order to give a seat to the President of this Society at the County Board.

The meeting then adjourned.

## East Gwillimbury Branch Ag. Society.

We are indebted to Mr. James Parnham for the following particulars regarding the Annual Meeting of the East Gwillimbury Branch Agricultural Society. The meeting took place at the Mansion House, Sharon, on Saturday last—H. Wilcocks, Esq., in the Chair.

The Annual Report was presented and adopted; after which, the President called upon the members to elect office-bearers for the current year, and resulted as follows: Dr. Edward Morton, President. Mr. T. Wayling, Vice President. Mr. E. H. Irons—Secy and Treas.

DIRECTORS: Messrs. Geo. Stokes, Samuel Douglass, John Evers, H. F. Morrison, James McClure, John Sells, A. McMillen, Wm. Graham, and John Atkinson.

A resolution was then adopted altering the By-Laws of the Society, so that any person becoming a member after the 28th day of April, in each year, should pay the sum of \$2. A vote of thanks was then given to the retiring officers, and the meeting adjourned.

## Municipal Elections.

MARRHAM.—James Bowring, Robt. Marsh, David Reesor, Arch. H. Fenwick, Wm. Bolton. READING.—Thos. Paxton, J. C. Foreman, D. McKencher, Irwin, Wright. SCOT.—L. Cand, A. W. More, M. Pitt, T. Irwin, Pickering.

WINDSOR.—Wm. Smith, S. Widdfield, J. Widdeman, Wm. Randall, A. Sherrard. WILKES.—Peter Taylor, N. Chapman, J. Wilson, T. P. White, James McCreight. GUELPH.—A. Ego, C. H. Howard, S. Park, M. Green, D. Brethour.

## Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Meeting.

A large and highly interesting Missionary Meeting took place in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Newmarket, on the 6th inst. The proceedings commenced by singing a hymn, and prayer by the chairman of the district, the Rev. Mr. McFadden.

Dr. Hunter was called to the chair; and on the platform we observed, Rev. Mr. McFadden, Rev. Mr. McKitchie, Rev. Mr. Hooper, Rev. Mr. Saunders, Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. A. Boulbee, and Mr. R. Cook. After the choir had sung a beautiful anthem, Dr. Hunter rose and said, that as chairman, it would not be expected he would deliver a speech; he would remark, however, that he considered it an evidence that the people of Newmarket felt an interest in the cause of missions to see this large church so crowded with attentive hearers; and he was glad to say that he had gentlemen on his right and left quite qualified to interest and entertain them, and discuss the subject in all its bearings. As individuals, or as a people, we would sooner part with almost anything than our religious privileges. (Hear, hear.) And if these have exerted so powerful an influence upon our character, we cannot help but reflect those almost beyond the pale of civilization, who once enjoyed like privileges, but must rejoice at the re-echo of the sound of the gospel; and were it not that poverty stares them in the face, they would gladly place themselves in a position to again enjoy those privileges.

Through the agency of this Missionary work, great good had been accomplished; the Word of God had been printed in nearly every Indian dialect, and the Missionary had preached that Word from the Superior to the Rocky Mountains. Shall this good work continue?—if so, it must be by their sympathy and contributions.

## Choir.—Anthem.

Rev. Mr. McFadden was the first speaker introduced to the audience by the chairman, and said he would not attempt to make a set speech, but would give them a few statistics. From some to him—unaccountable course, the proceedings and work of last year, had not yet been printed. The Church was Missionary in its very character: "Go ye into all the world and preach the everlasting gospel," was a positive command, and accompanied was the blessed promise—"I am with you." Unless the Church obeys this command, is must lose the blessing. The Wesleyan Missionary Society had been formed nearly 85 years, having been first established in 1816; and had steadily progressed from that time to the present. By this Society, the Gospel is now preached in more than twenty dialects, in different parts of the globe. The communicant members on their various missions now number 120,000, while 100,000 children were attending Missionary Schools. Our Missions were emphatically home Missions; the operations of the Society being confined to eastern and western Canada, the Hudson's Bay territory, and recently to Vancouver. This Society was a Branch of the British Wesleyan Society at home, and was formed at Cobourg in 1826. The Conference that year was held at that place, and God had been pouring out his spirit upon the tribe of Indians about Rice Lake. This gave rise to the Missionary cause here; but the people were poor, and only \$500 was raised to support the work in 1827; but we had gone on and the fund last year increased to \$13,459. This large amount is distributed by a Committee, consisting of an equal number of Ministers and Laymen. We have twenty-six single Missions—two of these have industrial schools connected therewith. The members or communicants on their Missions now number 1,200, and by statistics kept by the late R. L. Jones, upwards of 1,000 of the Indian population had died happily in the Lord. These were some of the fruits of this institution. (Hear, hear.) If one soul was considered so valuable that it outweighed every other consideration, who could estimate the value of 1,000 ransomed from bigotry, idolatry, and superstition? They also had 120 Domestic Missions; these were among destitute settlers where the people were unable to support preachers. The Rev. gentleman then made a few remarks about the hardships, trials, and difficulties those Missionaries had to endure, and of the prospect of the future.

## Choir.—Anthem.

Rev. Mr. Potts was next called upon, but spoke very briefly; and said as there were gentlemen from a distance present so ably qualified to entertain the audience whom they were not privileged often to hear, he would give way. His compliments to the chairman and other gentlemen, were very happy and well-received.

Rev. Mr. Saunders was next introduced to the meeting. He commenced by complimenting the chairman upon the able manner in which he opened the meeting, and expressed his pleasure and satisfaction at seeing so many present on the occasion. He was also pleased to meet upon the platform a Reverend gentleman from another denomination. It showed that a good feeling prevailed in the locality, and that, although they might differ in regard to form, yet, they were one in great and vital principles. (Hear, hear.) They were one in essentials. The Rev. gentleman spoke at considerable length on the success of Missions in Lower Canada, giving the people a history of what he himself had witnessed. His speech was an able one and well received by the audience.

## Choir.—"The Lord is King."

Mr. R. Cook was the next speaker; but he said he only took a seat on the platform by request, to show his willingness to lend a helping hand. After a few complimentary remarks in reference to the chairman, he took his seat. Mr. J. Hooper, Congregational Minister, was introduced as the next speaker. He commenced by saying it was not the first nor the twentieth time he had been on a Wesleyan Missionary platform. (Hear, hear.) With regard to such a work as this, it was enough for him to know that the great object was the glory of God and the salvation of precious souls. The Rev. gentleman then spoke of the interest the people should take in the cause of missions, and the great and final reward in prospect. His remarks were particularly encouraging, and appealed strongly to the sympathy of his audience. He concluded amid applause.

## Choir.—"Thacker's Hymn."

Mr. A. Boulbee was then called upon, who said, he came forward to show them that although the tongue of a lawyer was often used to make the worse appear the better side, yet it could also be used in pleading the higher cause. He had observed, in this country particularly, that the servants of God were paid the least for their services of any class of community. Why this state of things should exist he could not conceive. He thought the people should be more liberal with their means and contribute as far as possible to relieve the wants of those who were devoting all their time and energies for the general good of the community. Mr. Boulbee was frequently cheered, and concluded by saying, "Cast thy bread upon the water and thou shalt gather after many days." (Applause.)

## Choir.—Hymn.

Rev. Mr. McKitchie was the next speaker; he commenced by saying as the evening was now far advanced, he would not make a lengthened speech. He dilated briefly upon the object of Missions, its association and connection with the Church, the Christian spirit that prompted its formation, and the success which had hitherto crowned the efforts of the church. He also urged the people to assist the church in her labor of love. The Rev. gentleman was peculiarly happy in his remarks, and was frequently applauded.

## A collection and subscription was then taken, and resulted in aiding the funds of the Society to the extent of upwards of \$50.

## The meeting then closed with the benediction.

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## Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

## Municipality of King vs. Geo. Hughes.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUDGES BURNS AND McLEAN.

[The following document has been sent for publication.]

Action on Common Counts, including a Count for Money had and received—Verdict for Plaintiff, £93.

The defendant has moved for nonsuit upon leave reserved to him at the trial.

The Defendant Hughes as Rector of the Township received the money paid in 1854 for shops and tavern licenses, auctioneers' licenses, a circus license, and for fines amounting in all to £216 7s. 6d. This amount, it is admitted, he was paid by the persons who received the licenses, and it was his duty to pay it to the Treasurer of the Township, who had to account to the Municipality.

The Defendant contended at the trial that he had paid the whole amount to the Treasurer, and he produced a receipt from him, dated 15th January, 1855, for £91 6s. 7d. on account of the monies, in which receipt it is also stated that the Defendant had given him, the Treasurer his note for the balance £125 0s. 11d.

The signature of that Treasurer to that receipt was proved at the trial, and the Treasurer also admitted it to be his, but denied that he ever received such a note, or that he knew of any words about the note being in the receipt when he signed it. He admitted that he had been paid by the Defendant some small sums on account of the unpaid balance of £125 0s. 11d. but affirmed that £93 was yet due to him by the Defendant.

On the Defendant's part evidence was given of the payment by him of the amount of the note, but perhaps not conclusive, though it was proved so lately as last spring the treasurer being asked whether it was true that the Rector, this Defendant, had any of the Township's money in his hands, declared that it was not true.

Altogether the evidence given by Wood the treasurer, who though objected to by the Defendant as incompetent was allowed to be examined, and the evidence given on the other side, including the receipt, left it as a question which it would be necessary to submit to the Jury, whether the Defendant had or had not paid the £216 7s. 6d. in full to the Treasurer, as he insisted he had.

But the Defendant, besides objecting that Wood was an incompetent witness, denied that the Plaintiff, the Municipality of King could have any right of action against him, because he produced the account of the treasurer Wood rendered by him to the Municipality in 1854, in which account he charged himself with the whole amount of duties £216 7s. 6d. as received by him, and his account was audited and certified to be correct. It admitted balance of £114 2s. 11d. in his hands on his general account with the Township, which included all these fees or licenses.

The Treasurer also admitted that he had settled in full with the Defendant for the following years 1855-6 and 7, and had said nothing to Defendant about any claim upon him for an unpaid balance for 1854. The Treasurer subsequently fell largely in arrears for other monies of the Township, and lately came to the conclusion as he swore, that the Defendant was yet in arrears to him on account of the duties in the sum of £93, which is claimed in this action.

The Municipal Council, when he made this statement to them, remarked that the must have kept his books very inaccurately or he could not have been ignorant of the claim which he now advanced when he made his subsequent settlements with the Defendant. Yet they did at first pass a resolution, at his instance, permitting their name to be used in an action against the Defendant for enforcing the claim, as if the Defendant were directly accountable to them, which as the Treasurer probably thought would give him the advantage of having his own testimony received in the suit, as he would be no party to the record.

The Municipal Council afterwards, on reflection, rescinded that resolution, but the Treasurer nevertheless had his action still brought in the name of the Council.

The learned Judge had great doubt whether the Treasurer Wood was not inadmissible as a witness, on the ground that this was an action brought on his behalf, and at his request, and that he was within the exception in the clause of the Statute.

And he further considered that the question of payment or non payment of the whole amount

of license fees for 1854 was, under the circumstances, a question that could only be raised between the Defendant and the Treasurer, for that the Council, after leaving their accounts with the Treasurer, and the balance sheet of the year to be carried on to the following year, had acquiesced in the Treasurer's accounts, which he had charged himself, and whatever claims they might have upon him, as resulting from the present state of their accounts with him, they were not in a situation to treat this Defendant as their debtor for any part of the same.

The learned Judge, however reserving leave to the Defendant to show the objections he had taken, desired the Jury to find whether the Defendant in fact paid the whole £216 7s. 6d. or whether there was still such a balance due as the Treasurer alleged.

The Jury found for the Plaintiff for the £93. It was proved that the Treasurer had been dismissed from his office being unsatisfactory. It was also proved that the Plaintiff, the Municipality, avowed that he had paid the whole sum he now claims to the Municipality, supposing then and longer that he had received it, and that if this action should fail he will lose the amount.

There is no question upon this motion for nonsuit as to the right in the nominal Plaintiff to call the Treasurer Wood as a witness, or as to the fact that the learned Judge did at the trial, though not feeling altogether confident upon the point he received his evidence for the time, as is usually the case. It was not in the effect it must have upon his pecuniary interest, but it was instituted in fact by him, after the nominal Plaintiff had refused to sanction it, and has been carried on by Wood in his own name. But taking the case as it is, and as the learned Judge has decided, it is not a question of law. The Treasurer was the person accountable to the Plaintiff for the license money, though of course only for such sums as he received. The Defendant Hughes who received the duties from the persons licensed had to account for them to the treasurer.

This payment to the Treasurer acquitted him, and now that a dispute arises upon the question of fact whether he did pay the money to the Treasurer, or not, it is in an action brought against him by the Municipality that the question is presented. They, not the Treasurer, are seeking to charge him, and the licence in my opinion incontestably shows that the Municipality can have no right to bring an action for these monies, for whatever may be the truth of the case as between the late Treasurer and the Defendant, the Municipality have nothing more to claim, for they have long ago received these duties from the late Treasurer by his hand, and he is not a party to this action. The learned Judge has charged himself with those duties as being actually received by him, and these accounts have been audited and passed, and also those of two succeeding years, and although there may have been an imbalance of money owed by the Treasurer to be in his hands when he rendered the last account of the same, which money it seems, it was not really in his power to produce, yet that balance had on his part no connection with the question in this action, for the small balance stated to be in hand in the account for 1854 was carried and charged by the Treasurer against himself in his subsequent account, and so in the following year, and it is impossible for the Council to set up that they have not in fact received this money, for the Treasurer acts as if he had received it, has accounted for it and in effect paid it, though he may be yet in arrears with regard to subsequent receipts. And it is clearly from the position of the public mind in this town, that the Municipality do not in fact conceive that they have any claim, but admit themselves to have been paid the very sums in question. The whole conduct of the late Treasurer indeed shows that he had made the debt his own, for the only question to be tried was whether the promissory note which the treasurer had taken from the Defendant had not been paid. It would certainly place such accounts in a singularly unsafe position if the public mind to whom they are to be accounted should be at liberty to make private arrangements of this kind with them, should in consequence act as if the money had been paid into their hands and after acknowledging such actual payment on their accounts, and charging themselves with the money, should be allowed any length of time afterwards to open accounts between him and the Municipality, which had been audited and passed for years, and could set up a demand in the amount of the Municipal account against the sub-accountant, and offer himself as a witness to prove that he had never in fact received the money which he had charged himself with.

In my opinion the Rule for nonsuit should be made absolute.

## For the New Era.

## To Sabbath Schools of all Denominations.

DEAR BRETHREN AND FELLOW LABOURERS.—You will, doubtless, be ready to admit, that of all institutions of this highly favored land, none will wield a more potent influence upon the destinies of future generations than our Sabbath Schools. It would be difficult to over-rate their importance as a mighty agency for building up a nation's greatness. The direct and palpable results of Sabbath School instruction in older lands, would alone warrant us to anticipate that unspeakable blessings will accrue to our beloved country through the labors of the devoted bands, who, every Sabbath day, administer the word of life to the little ones assembled; and the influence exerted indirectly by Sabbath Schools, upon public opinion, national morals, and even national wars, although not so easily traceable, are as certain and as important.

At a time when the whole of Europe was convulsed by political strife, and rivers of human blood were made to flow, England, notwithstanding the opportunity allowed to her people to grumble to their hearts' content remained tranquil. This tranquillity, statesmen and philosophers, as well as Christians, attributed to the influence of her thousands of Sabbath Schools; and to this hour, men of every rank are willing to acknowledge England owes much of her greatness at the present time.—She may well be proud of the thousands of earnest, intelligent, and conscientious men and women, who, by their example, as much as by their precepts, inculcate doctrines that will tend to make good citizens and worthy members of society of their little folks—the men and women of a future age. All Christian visitors to the British Island Home, are struck with the vast machinery employed in the form of the great religious societies. Amongst these, one of the best, the most practical in its scheme, and the most useful in its operations, is the "Sunday School Union."

The statistics that are annually collected, the reports of cases of conversion that have resulted from the labors of the teachers, form great encouragements to all engaged in the good work to persevere, and strong inducements are frequently offered to the desponding and weary, to make an effort for another year, to try and bring the lambs into the fold of Christ.

The quarterly meetings held for the discussion of subjects bearing upon the interests of the Schools in the several districts of the Union, are found of essential service in improving the general management, methods of teaching, &c. The publications so carefully collected, examined, and recommended; the School books so cheaply got up, but so well adapted to the wants both of teachers and children; the admirable Bible class lessons, provided weekly; and the Monthly Sunday School Teacher's Magazine, are features in the plan of the Union, that recommend it as an institution of vast importance to the laod, and especially to the friends of truth.

The Sabbath School Union may be considered almost a necessity in England now, so indispensable has its aid become to those who are endeavoring to carry out the work. I have been enquiring if we have any institution in Canada similar in its design and operation to that of the old country, above referred to; but, although, I learn that an important meeting was held at Kingston, at which delegates of all denominations from various parts of the Province; and, although, they agreed upon a platform of faith, on which they could take a common stand, and recommended various plans, which, if carried out generally through the land, would result in much influence. Nothing has been done in this part of the country to carry out such a scheme. Surely, if Sabbath School teachers in England need to meet together for conference, for mutual improvement, and for the purpose of animating one another in their labor of love, there is as much need—if not more—in this country. Our teachers here have generally less time for preparation, and fewer aids than in the old country; and it should be remembered, that our young people neither lack intelligence nor education. The old-fashioned dame school system of instruction will never prove attractive or useful, and we need as much of well-adapted plans for carrying on in the Sabbath School religious education, as we need the improved method of instruction for carrying on in our Common Schools secular education.

I trust some measures will be adopted to form an efficient Sabbath School Union for this part of the Province; and, as a preliminary step, I would suggest, that a meeting of all the teachers in Newmarket, be convened to discuss a plan for the formation of such an Union. That a Provisional Committee should be appointed by that meeting who should correspond with officers of all the schools throughout the county, and prepare for a County Conference.

Should these views and suggestions be deemed by the teachers in the Village important, I shall be glad to receive communications from the Superintendents or Secretaries of the several Schools, and will, in connection with them, make arrangements.

I have the honor to be, dear Brethren, Very sincerely yours,

JOSEPH HOOPER,

Minister of the Congregational Church, Newmarket, Jan. 11th, 1859.

## Whitchurch Election.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—My name having been dragged before the Electors of Whitchurch at the late Municipal Election; allow me to inform the public through your columns, that the party who put me in nomination was wholly unauthorized, and I had repeatedly refused to be brought forward at this election. I had been anxious to become a Candidate for Municipal honors, I must have been lost to all sense of moral rectitude, and wholly regardless of the feelings of those who look with abhorrence on political prostitution, to have allowed myself to be brought forward in the manner was. The statements regarding my being elected, at nomination, as I have been informed, (I was not present) was, that I would defend my own locality of the Township regardless of any other. Such, Mr. Editor, is not the case; and I can appeal to my co-leagues in the Council during the time I was a member, if ever I deviated from the principle of rectitude to all, so far as my judgment allowed me. In regard to the statements about Mr. Jones, they were not true; and I believe the whole scheme was concocted through vindictive feelings towards that gentleman, and to effect, if possible, the defeat of that worthy official.

Yours, truly,

JOHN R. BROWN,

Stouffville, Jan. 11th, 1859.

## Foreign and Colonial.

## Arrival of the Africa.

New York, Jan. 10.

The royal mail steamship Africa from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived last evening. The ship Isaac Wright had been burnt in the Morsey. She had 200 passengers on board. The fire occurred in the night. The vessel was at anchor in the stream. There was great consternation among the emigrants, but with no casualties. The vessel was scuttled and run aground. Her cargo of fine goods and 800 tons of iron was insured.

The Times recurs to the President's message, and draws attention to the preponderance of foreign over domestic matters and the quarrelsome spirit manifested under its studiously moderate tone, and consider it remarkable that the United States should at the present moment have a *casus belli* against almost every State from the Galt to Cape Horn, and ask whether it is possible that the weaker party can always be the aggressor. Some threatening rising had taken place among the military at Washburn. Serious results.

The result of Montebello's trial is considered a triumph over the Government, as under the new sentence the accused will not be liable to exile under the new law of suspension.

The Calcutta and China mail had reached Suva. India news unimportant. Hong Kong, Nov. 15.—Exchange advanced to 45 6d. Shanghai 65 8d. Tariff negotiations had concluded. Canton was quiet but business was checked by the high prices. Tea was quiet.

## THE ARRESTS AT CORAL



NEW STORE. NEW STORE.

AND  
**CHEAP GOODS !!**  
THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, that having purchased the entire Stock in Trade and good will of the business hitherto conducted by Mr. DONALD SUTHERLAND, in  
**NEW MARKET,**  
He has opened out a New and varied General Stock of Staple and Fancy

 Dry Goods and Clothing,  

Embracing the newest designs and latest styles and fashions of the day. His Stock of

# Hats, Caps and Furs,

Are well worthy of an inspection, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. In

## CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

### SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

His stock will be found complete, as it embraces a general assortment of every

Goods having been purchased in the best markets for cash, he is therefore enabled to sell

prices that defy competition. In the

**GROCERY DEPARTMENT,**

Will be found a choice description of  
**TEAS, SUGARS, FRUITS, &c., &c.,**  
At prices that must ensure a ready sale, together with every other article required for  
Famly use.

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

In great variety, manufactured in the best workmanlike and being here purchased for cash, the  
subscriber is enabled to offer them at prices hitherto unprece-  
dented in this Part. They are  
designed for confidence, that with the unequalled advantages of purchasing his Goods in the  
best

**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MARKETS**

And being determined to adhere strictly to the principle of  
**SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS,**

He can sell his Goods at such prices as amount to a

(c) *Farmers Produce*, of all descriptions taken in the year 1900, at the following prices:

Farmers' Produce, by all Westphalians such as *Leeds* for Goods at the  
 Highest Market Price  
 N. B.--The undersigned trusts, that by close application to business, and attention  
 to the wants and wishes of the public, to receive a liberal share of the patronage so cordially  
 extended to his predecessor. *DO*  
 ONE PRICE.  
 Water-st., Newmarket, Oct. 11th, 1858. WILLIAM McMASTER, Jr.  
 1853  
 NEW GOODS,  
 AT THE  
 OLD BRICK STORE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MAIN STREET, CORNER OF WATER STREET

— 622 —

**JOHN BENTLEY**

Is now receiving his FALL STOCK of

**DRY GOODS,**

**GROCERIES,**

**WINE AND LIQUORS,**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

**DRUGS, AND MEDICINES.**

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,  
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c. &c.

And respectfully solicits a continuance of the Patronage heretofore liberally extended to him.  
He does NOT PRETEND to sell at prices BELOW COST; but DOES PRETEND that he can buy as cheap, and will sell a **GOOD ARTICLE**, at as low a price as any first class dealing man, or company of men in the province.  
\* **THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE!**  
Newmarket, October 14th, 1855. (y-2)

THE Undersigned have been instructed by the

**1. FARM, 16 AC. IN LAKE CHARLES, 15 MILES S. OF LAKE CHARLES, LA.**  
MARCH 2nd, 1930, stone structure, built on the premises, that valuable FARM, consisting of 75 ACRES, lying on the West West part of Lot No. 2, Sec. 10, T. 12 N., R. 10 E., of Lake Charles, La. This is almost rate France Bank.

**2. FRAME HOUSE,**  
And Log House, all erected. The place is well watered, and beautifully situated within two miles of Lake Charles, La.

**3. THE SUBSIDIARY Having Rental of the above**  
Establishment from Mr. Mm. Warrin, interested parties.

**Tanning Business**  
In all its various branches, and will be operated on land a good assortment of **LEATHERS**, such as Cowhide, Horsehide, Sheep, Calf, Pig, Cattle and Deer, and all other skins for tanning.

**Tanners' Oil and Cow-hair**

**TERMS:—**£300, Cash down; the balance to be paid in three yearly instalments, with interest.

Whitchurch, Dec. 2nd, 1858.

**Gold in Stouffville,  
HARD TIMES NO MORE!!**

**THE** Subscriber feels anxious to keep up the  
**PEA MARKET** in **STOUFFVILLE**, Con-

**Thousands Bushels of Good Peas,**  
Delivered at Los Angeles in Stockville.  
E. WHEELER.  
September 10th, 1853.  
For Ten Dollars, Only per


Quarter of Twelve o'clock. **New Grocery Store**  
 WHO wants to get their children educated?

W. J. N. and good education, for a month  
since. The  
**Farmers Canadian Model School,**  
On the 8th Concession of King,  
**NEAR NOBLETON.**  
The school is open to all children, and is  
open to all children, and is open to all children.

**TERMS \$10 per QUARTER.**

K. S. R. - Article of 1000 lbs. will be taken for  
 payment at market price. Apply early to the  
 trustees, or principal of school.  
 S. FREEMAN, Sec'y.  
 October 23, 1855. 10a35

Strand, Wines, London-Peter and



Section A163,  
 Made of heavy galvanized iron, 10 gal. cap. for each. Ca-  
 pacity of 100 gal. per day. Price, \$1.00.  
 See also A164, A165, A166, A167, A168.

C. H. KERMOTT'S NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE

**LIVERY STABLE,**  
**3111, STREET, NEWMARKET.**  
 December 1st, 1858. 16-42

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**CAUTION!**

**A TRUSTING** any individual **ON OUR AC-**  
**COUNT**, except by written order, as we will not be

responsible for such debt.  
C. P. REID & Co.,  
Sole Dealers, Toronto.  
Toronto, Nov. 17th, 1893.

All kinds of Farm Produce taken in cash  
for trade.  
JOHN RYAN  
Newmarket, Dec 2nd, '93.



## Newmarket Advertisements.

**5,000 LBS. OF GOOD BUTTER.**  
**1,000 Dozen Fresh Eggs,**  
 FOR which the subscriber will give in exchange  
 Tea, Coffee, Dry Goods, or any article contain-  
 ing in his Stock of good Quality, and at as reason-  
 able prices as may ever offer in Canada.  
**JOHN BENTLEY,**  
 Main St., Newmarket, June 24, 1857. tf-21

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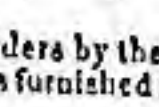
**NOTICE.**  
 ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, either  
 by Book Account or Notes due, or Paid due,  
 are requested to settle the same, on or before the  
 1<sup>st</sup> of Oct. All remaining unpaid after that day,  
 will be placed in Court for Collection.  
**MARY KIRKPATRICK.**  
 Newmarket, Sep. 23, 1858. tf-32

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**Eagle Hotel and Saloon,**  
 Conducted on the High & Noble Principles of  
**TEMPERANCE!**  
 THE undersigned

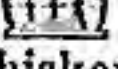
I have respectfully announces that he  
 has leased, for a term of years, that large and  
 commodious,  
 Hotel, near the Rail Road Station  
 And having refitted and furnished it, is now prepared  
 to accommodate a large number of guests on  
 reasonable terms as any other House in the place.  
**GOOD STABLEING,**  
 And trustworthy always in attendance.  
**WARM MEALS AT ALL HOURS**  
 Hot Coffee, Cakes, Pies, Oysters by the Doz  
 cheap.  
 A few Boarders by the week, can be accom-  
 modated. Rooms furnished for private families.  
 J. FORD.  
 Newmarket, Nov. 5, 1857.

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**New Boot and Shoe Store!**  
 THE undersigned respectfully informs the in-  
 habitants of this place and vicinity, that he has  
 opened a new Boot and Shoe Store, at  
 the corner of the Main and  
 Market Streets, in  
 Newmarket, N. H.

Telegraph Office,  
**MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,**  
Where will be found a general assortment of Boots  
and Shoes, adapted to the season, and at prices 10  
per cent. below the usual cost for cash. Particular  
attention paid to making  
**MEN'S SEVED BOOTS.**  
As the work is made by himself personally, he can  
warrant it to be of the best quality.  
N.B.—Observe the sign of the "Big Boot," oppo-  
site the Telegraph Office.  
**B. LEE,**  
Newmarket, May 14, 1857. 14-15

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**Whiskey! Whiskey! Whiskey!**  
**DOMESTIC AND TODDY,**  
OF Excellent Quality, by the Barrel, Cellar or  
Quart. For Sale cheap by,  
14-21 **JOHN BENTLEY.**

---

**"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company**  
**OF LONDON.**  
**CAPITAL, £500,000 STEELING.**

General Agent, British North America Cals2123  
**FREDERICK R. STARR.**  
**MONTREAL.**  
 This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships in Harbour or at dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.  
 The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.  
 With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety of fifty per cent. of the net excess will be made to 24 classes of Insured, whose Policies have been in force for three years.  
 The engagements of the "Equitable" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietor, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a Mutual Insurance Society, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the

profits.  
*Losses are made good without deduction of discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.*  
**R. H. SMITH, Agent.**  
*Newmarket.*  
 March 12<sup>th</sup>, 1852.

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**NEWMARKET**

**Stove, Copper, Tin, Iron,  
 and Japan  
 WAREHOUSE !**

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**I**N returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed to the firm of HODGE & BOW, the undersigned respectfully intimate to their customers and the public generally that the business will hereafter be conducted by

**J. & J. HODGE,**

And having lately purchased those commodious premises lately occupied by *Mrs. SARAH DAVIS,*

Shops has been removed the e. where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of

**COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES,**  
Of the newest designs and latest patterns; *Appressed and Pressed Tin Ware; China Pattern as Lead Piping.*

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in *household line of business, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine this Stock before selecting elsewhere.*

**OF Old Cast Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Rags, Sheepskins, Furs of every description, and Farm Produce, taken in exchange for goods.**

**J. & J. LODGE.** U-41

Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1856.

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**BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.**

**A** LOT Blank Account Books, and as **Ledgers** Day-Books, etc., ruled for **Double and Single** entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the

**NEW EN OFFICE**  
Newmarket, November 29th, 1856.

**THE NEW EN**

THE NEW ENGLAND

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

**ERASTUS JASON,**

At his Office, corner of Mill and Main Streets,  
NEW-MARKET.

TERMS—7s. 6d. per year in Advance or 10s. 6d. if paid.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

Six lines and under, first insertion,	0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion, - - -	0 6 7 1/2
Six to ten lines, first insertion, - - -	0 3 6
Each subsequent insertion, - - -	0 10
For each line above ten, - - -	0 0 1
Each subsequent insertion, - - -	0 0 6
Cads, per year, - - -	1 5 0

Advertisements, unaccompanied with written instructions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.